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Port Folio

FOR JUNE 1812, is received by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, is adorned with a likeness of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, a native of America, and a Lieut. General in the British Army, and two other plates. Subscriptions are still received R. & B. for this pleasing work. June 12, 1812.

Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co-Partnership under the firm of WILLIAM & HENRY MOORE, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 5th inst.—All persons owing unsettled Accounts or demands against the said firm, are requested to present the same for settlement, and receive their dues; and all persons indebted to them by Note or Book Account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM MOORE, jun. who is authorized to settle all accounts of said company. It being absolutely necessary that their demands should be adjusted as soon as possible, they hope that no person will neglect this friendly invitation, as they will be obliged to have recourse to some other means for the collection of their debts, should this notice not be attended to.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
HENRY MOORE.

N. B.—Wm. MOORE, jun. will continue the Dry Goods Business in its variety, at his Store, No. 99 Thames-street.—He thanks his friends for past favors, and solicits a continuance of their custom; his endeavours to please will be unremitting. Newport, June 12.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALMY & COE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them by note or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same immediately with JONATHAN T. ALMY, who is authorized to adjust all business relating to said firm.

JONATHAN T. ALMY,
BENJAMIN T. COE.
Newport, June 2, 1812.

THE GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued by the Subscriber, at No. 180 Thames-street; who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

JONATHAN T. ALMY.
Newport, June 10, 1812.

LOST,

AT PHILADELPHIA on the 26th of May instant, a set of BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn by BENJAMIN B. HOWELL in favor of JOHN GIBSON, dated 7th May inst. at 60 days sight for 1000 £ sterling, on J. Mackenzie and A. Glennie, London.—The public are notified not to receive them in payment, and to stop them if offered here for negotiation.—A suitable reward will be given by the subscribers for any information that will lead to recover said bills of Exchange. Their acceptance is stopped in England.

MAJESTRE & TARDY.
New-York, May 29.

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

5000 wt. superior old COFFEE.
10 boxes brown and white Sugars.
20 chests Teas, various kinds.
A L S O,
An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, just received and for sale, as cheap as usual, by
P. O. RICHMOND.
Newport, May 16,

NOTICE

I hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of JOHN SPRAGUE, late of East Greenwich in the county of Kent, Mariner, deceased, intestate and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make immediate payment to
JOHN SPRAGUE, Adm'r.
East-Greenwich, May 22d, 1812.

Congress.

STATE PAPERS.

(LAID BEFORE CONGRESS ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH INST.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

TRANSMIT, for the information of Congress, copies of a correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, with the Secretary of State. JAMES MADISON.
June 4th, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington, May 30, 1812.

SIR—Notwithstanding the discouraging nature of the conversation, which I had the honor to have with you a few days since at your office, and the circumstance of your continued silence in regard to two letters from me, furnishing additional proof of the existence of the French decrees, nevertheless there does now appear such clear and convincing evidence in the report of the Duke of Bassano, dated the 10th of March of the present year, of those decrees having not only never been rescinded, but of their being recently extended and aggravated, in the re-publication of them contained in that instrument, that I cannot but imagine it will seem most important to the President, that it should be communicated to Congress without delay, in the present interesting crisis of their deliberations, and therefore hasten to fulfil the instructions of my government, in laying before the government of the United States the enclosed Moniteur, of the 16th of last March, in which is contained that Report, as it was made to the ruler of France and communicated to the Conservative Senate.

This Report confirms, if any thing were wanting to confirm, in the most unequivocal manner, the repeated assertions of Great-Britain, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees have never been revoked, however some partial and insidious relaxations of them may have been made in a few instances as an encouragement to America to adopt a system beneficial to France and injurious to Great-Britain, while the conditions on which alone it has been declared that those decrees will never be revoked, are here explained and amplified, in a manner leaving us no hope of Bonaparte having any disposition to renounce the system of injustice which he has pursued, so as to make it possible for Great-Britain to give up the defensive measures she has been obliged to resort to.

I need not remind you, sir, how often it has in vain been urged by Great-Britain, that a copy of the instrument should be produced, by which the decrees of Bonaparte were said to be repealed; and how much it has been desired, that America should explicitly state, that she did not adopt the conditions on which the repeal was offered.

It is now manifest, that there was never more than a conditional offer of repeal made by France, which we had a right to complain that America should have asked us to recognize as *absolute*, and which, if accepted in its extent by America, would only have formed fresh matter of complaint, and a new ground for declining her demands.

America must feel that it is impossible for Great-Britain to rescind her Orders in Council, whilst the French Decrees are officially declared to remain in force, against all nations not subscribing to the new maritime code promulgated in those decrees; and also without something more explicit, on the part of America, with regard to her understanding as to the conditions annexed by France to the repeal of those Decrees.—For, after what has passed, unless a full and satisfactory explanation be made, on both these points, Great-Britain cannot relinquish her retaliatory system against France, without implying her consent to the admissibility of the conditions in question.

These observations will, I am sure, appear sufficiently obvious to you, sir, on perusing the enclosed paper.

It will be at once acknowledged, that this paper is a re-publication of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in a more aggravated form, accompanied as it is with an extension of all the obnoxious doctrines which attend those decrees, inflamed by a declaration, that Bonaparte has annexed to France, every independent state in his neighbourhood, which had eluded them; and that he was proceeding against all other maritime ports of Europe, on the pretence, that his system could not be permanent and complete, so long as they retained their liberty, with regard to it.

The outrageous principle here avow-

ed, connects itself obviously with the proposition too much countenanced by America, that the continental system of Bonaparte, as far as it operates to the confiscation of neutral property on shore, on the ground of such property being British produce or manufacture, is a mere municipal regulation which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations.—It is unnecessary to recur to the various arguments, by which it has been shown, that this system does not partake of the character of municipal regulation, which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations; but that it is a mere war-measure, directed with the most hostile spirit against Great-Britain: And in order to extend this system, on the principle of municipal regulation, all the rights of independent neutral nations are to be violated, their territories to be seized without any other cause of war whatever, but that they may be incorporated with the French nation, and thence becoming subject to her, rights of the dominion, receive the continental system as a municipal regulation of France, and thus the mere possibility of non-compliance with the whole of the system, is made the ground for the occupation or invasion, the incorporation or extension of every State where the French arms can reach.

Great-Britain cannot believe that America will not feel a just indignation at the full development of such a system—a system which indeed Bonaparte has partially opened before, and has in the instances of the Hanseatic towns, of Portugal and other countries, carried into complete execution, but which he has never completely unfolded in all its extent until the present moment; and in what an insulting and preposterous shape does he now attempt to bring forward and promulgate this code which he is to force upon all nations?—He assumes the Treaty of Utrecht to be in force, and to be a law binding upon all nations; because it suits his convenience, at this moment when the navy of France is driven from the ocean, to revive the doctrine of "free ships making free goods," he has recourse to a treaty no longer in force, in which such a stipulation existed—a treaty which, by his own express refusal at Amiens to renew any of the ancient treaties, was not then revived as even binding on Great-Britain and France, between whom alone as parties to it, and only while they were at peace with each other could it ever have had any legal effect; yet even this treaty is too narrow a basis for his present pretensions, since he cannot find in it his rule for limiting maritime blockades to fortresses actually invested, besieged, and likely to be taken; no provision of any description having been made in that treaty, either for continuing or regulating blockades.

Surely, at such an instant, America will not urge Great-Britain to abandon, or to soften any precautionary, any retaliatory rights, against such power.—The British government not only feels itself imperiously bound to defend them, as they respect Great-Britain, with all vigor, but to call upon every nation to resist such exorbitant pretensions.

If Great-Britain, at such a moment, were to relax her Orders in Council against France, would not all other nations have reason to complain, that the common cause was abandoned?

America must feel that Bonaparte is not acting, as indeed he never has acted with any view of establishing principles of real freedom, with respect to navigation; but it is merely endeavoring to cloak his determination, if possible, to ruin Great-Britain, by novel demands and rejected theories of maritime law; and America must see, that Bonaparte's object is to exclude British commerce from every coast and port of the continent; and that in pursuit of this object, trampling on the rights of independent states, he insultingly proclaims his determination to effect it by direct invasion of those independent states, which he as insultingly terms a *guarantee*, thus making the most solemn and sacred term in the law of nations synonymous with usurpation of territory and extinction of independence. America must see, that as all the states hitherto in his power have been seized on to *guarantee* his system, he is now proceeding to destroy whatever remains of independence in other neutral states, to make that *guarantee* complete. From his want of power to pass the Atlantic with his armies (a want of power for which the U. S. are indebted to the naval superiority of Great Britain, his system of a *guaranteeing* force may fail as to

America, but as he cannot hope to shut American ports against Great-Britain by occupancy and invasion, he hopes to effect his purpose by management and fraud, and to accomplish that by insidious relation, which he cannot accomplish by power.

Great-Britain he feels is only to be ruined, by excluding her from every port in the world; he hopes, therefore, to shut every port in Europe by force, and every port in America by management; he pretends to conciliate America by applause of her conduct, and a partial relaxation of his system in her favor. He accompanies the promise of repealing his decrees with conditions, which he trusts America will not disavow, and which he knows Great-Britain must reject; knowing at the same time that the relaxation of his decrees will be of little use to America, without a corresponding relaxation by Great-Britain, he throws every obstacle against concession to America by Great-Britain, making her perseverance in her retaliatory system more than ever essential to her honor and existence.—And surely it will not escape the notice, or fail to excite the indignation of the American government, that the ruler of France, by taking the new ground now assumed, has retracted the concession which America supposed him to have made. He has inconsistently and contemptuously withdrawn from her the ground upon which she has taken a hostile attitude against Great-Britain, since the repeal of our Orders in Council, and even the renunciation of our rights of Blockade, would no longer suffice to obtain a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

His Majesty's government cannot but hope that America, considering all the extravagant pretensions set forth by the ruler of France, in the Duke of Bassano's report, and at the same time the resolution to march his armies into all states, into the ports of which the English flag is admitted, acknowledge, that this doctrine and resolution constitute a complete annihilation of neutrality; and that she is bound as a neutral state to disavow and resist them. Every state that acquiesces in this report, must act upon the principle, that neutral and enemy are to be considered henceforward as the same in the language of the French law of nations, and Great-Britain has a right to consider that every nation who refuses to admit her flag upon the principle assumed, admits and recognizes the doctrine of the report.

I will not now trouble you, sir, with many observations relative to the blockade of May 1806; as the legality of that blockade, assuming the blockading force to have been sufficient to enforce it, has latterly not been questioned by you.

I will merely remark, that it was impossible Great-Britain should receive otherwise than with the utmost jealousy the unexpected demand made by America for the repeal of the blockade as well as of the orders in council, when it appeared to be made subsequent to, if not in consequence of one of the conditions in Bonaparte's pretended report of his decrees, which condition was renouncing what he calls "our new principles of blockade," that the demand on the part of America was additional and new, is sufficiently proved by a reference to the overture of Mr. Pinkney, as well as from the terms on which Mr. Erskine had arranged the dispute with America, relative to the Orders in Council.—In that arrangement, nothing was brought forward with regard to this blockade. America would have been contented, at that time, without any reference to it. It certainly is not more a grievance, or an injustice now, than it was then.—Why, then, is the renunciation of that blockade insisted upon now, if it was not necessary to insist upon it then?—It is difficult to find any answer, but by reference to subsequent communications between France and America, and a disposition in America to countenance France, in requiring the disavowal of this blockade, and the principles upon which it rested, as the conditions *sine qua non* of the repeal of Berlin and Milan decrees. It seems to have become an object with America, only because it was prescribed as a condition by France.

On this blockade, and the principles and rights upon which it is founded, Bonaparte appears to rest the justification of all his measures for abolishing neutrality, and for the invasion of every state which is not ready with him to wage a war of extermination against the commerce of Great-Britain.

America, therefore, no doubt, saw the necessity of demanding its renunciation; but she will now see that it is in reality vain, either for America or Great-Britain to expect an actual repeal of the French Decrees, until Great-Britain renounces:—First, the basis, viz. the

blockade of 1806, on which Bonaparte has been pleased to found them; next, the right of retaliation, as subsequently acted upon in the Orders of Council: Further, till she is ready to receive the treaty of Utrecht, interpreted and applied by the Duke of Bassano's report, as the universal law of nations; and finally, till she abjures all the principles of maritime law, which support her established rights, no more than ever essential to her existence as a nation.

Great-Britain feels confident that America can never maintain or ultimately sanction such pretensions, and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertains the strongest hope, that this last proceeding of France will strip her measures of every remnant of disguise; and that America in justice to what she owes to the law of nations, and to her own honour as a neutral state, will instantly withdraw her countenance from the outrageous system of the French government, and cease to support by hostile measures against British commerce, the enormous fabric of usurpation and tyranny which France has endeavored to exhibit to the world as the law of nations.

America cannot now contend that the Orders in Council exceed, in spirit of retaliation, what is demanded by the Decrees, the principles, or the usurpations of Bonaparte. The United States government must at last be convinced that the partial relaxations of those Decrees in favor of America have been insidiously adopted by France for the mere purpose of inducing her to close her ports against Great-Britain, which France cannot effect herself by force; and she must admit, that if Great-Britain were now to repeal her Orders in Council against France, it would be gratuitously allowing to France the commerce of America, and all the benefits derivable from her flag, as an additional instrument for the annoyance of Great-Britain, and that at a moment when every state is threatened with destruction, or really destroyed, for merely supporting their own right to trade with Great-Britain.

I am commanded, sir, to express on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that while His Royal Highness entertains the most sincere desire to conciliate America, he yet can never concede, that the blockade of May 1806, could justly be made the foundation, as it avowedly has been, for the decrees of Bonaparte; and further, that the British government must ever consider the principles on which that blockade rested, (accompanied as it was, by an adequate blockading force,) to have been strictly consonant to the established law of nations, and a legitimate instance of the practice which it recognizes.

Secondly, that Great-Britain must continue to reject the other spurious doctrines promulgated by France in the Duke of Bassano's report, as binding upon all nations. She cannot admit, as a declaration of public law, that she will make free goods, nor the condition of that proposition, that enemy's ships destroy the character of neutral property in the cargo—she cannot consent by the adoption of such a principle to deliver absolutely the commerce of France from the pressure of the naval power of Great-Britain and by the abuse of the neutral flag to allow her enemy to obtain, without the expense of sustaining a navy, for the trade and property of French subjects a degree of freedom and security which even the commerce of her own subjects cannot find under the protection of the British navy.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law, that a maritime blockade can alone be legally applied to fortresses actually invested by land as well as by sea, which is the plain meaning or consequence of the Duke of Bassano's definition.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law that arms and military stores are alone contraband of war, and that ship timber and naval stores are excluded from that description. Neither can she admit without retaliation that the mere fact of commercial intercourse with British ports and subjects should be made a crime in all nations, and that the armies and decrees of France should be directed to enforce a principle so new and unheard of in war.

Great-Britain feels that to relinquish her just measures of self-defence and retaliation, would be to surrender the best means of her own preservation and rights, and with them the rights of other nations so long as France maintains and acts upon such principles.

I am commanded to represent to the government of America, that Great-Britain feels herself entitled to expect from them an unreserved and candid disclaimer of the right of France to im-

pose on her and on the world the maritime code which has been thus promulgated, and to the penalties of which America is herself declared to be liable if she fails to submit herself to its exactions; America cannot, for her own character, any longer temporise on this subject, or delay coming to a distinct explanation with France as well as with Great-Britain. If she wishes to clear herself from the imputation of being an abettor of such injustice.

America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from Great-Britain a repeal of her Orders in Council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the Decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her Orders in Council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her Decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general, much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British Empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her by France, on which, without surrendering any of those principles which she may deem it necessary for her own honor and security to maintain, she may separate herself from the violence and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only to herself, to do so, but she is entitled to resent that course of conduct, on the part of France, which is the only impediment, to her obtaining what she desires, at the hands of Great-Britain, namely, the repeal of the Orders in Council.

I am authorised to renew, to the American Government, the assurance of his Royal Highness's anxious desire to meet the wishes of America upon this point, whenever the conduct of the enemy will justify him in so doing.

Whilst America could persuade herself, however erroneously, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actually and totally repealed, and that the execution of the engagement made on that condition, by the British government, had been declined, she might deem it justifiable, as a consequence of such a persuasion, to treat the interest and commerce of France with preference and friendship, and those of Great-Britain with hostility; but this delusion is at an end: America now finds the French Decrees not only in full force, but pointed with augmented hostility against Great-Britain.—Will the government of the United States declare, that the measure now taken by France, is that repeal of the obnoxious Decrees which America expected would lead to the repeal of the British Orders in Council.—Will the American government, unless upon the principle of denying our retaliatory right of blockade, under any imaginable circumstances, declare, that there is at this moment a ground upon which the repeal of our Orders in Council can be pressed upon us; or that the repeal could now be warranted, upon any other ground, than an express abdication of the right itself, which America well knows, whatever may be our desire to conciliate, is a concession which the British government cannot, and will not, make.

If this be true, for what purpose can she persevere in her hostile attitude towards Great-Britain, and her friendly one towards France? Do the American government really wish to aid France, in her attempt to subjugate Great-Britain? Does America expect, that Great-Britain, contending against France, will at the instance of America disarm herself, and submit to the mercy of the opponent?—If both these questions are answered in the negative, upon what ground can she, for a moment longer, continue the hostile measures against us?—The American non-intercourse act was framed, upon the express principle of continuing in force, against the power, whether France or Great-Britain, that should refuse to repeal its respective laws, of which America thought herself entitled to complain; but the repeal contemplated by that act, was a bona fide repeal, and not a repeal upon an inadmissible condition; and America can never be justified, in continuing to resent against us, that failure of relief, which is alone attributable to the insidious policy of the enemy, that has for the purpose of embarrassing the discussions, interwoven the question of the Decrees with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost the whole system of our maritime law.

It is not for the British government to dictate to that of America what ought to be the measure of her just indignation against the ruler of France, for having originated and persevered in a system of lawless violence, to the subversion of neutral rights, which being necessarily retaliated by Great-Britain, has exposed America, with other neutral states, to losses, which the British government has never ceased most sincerely to deplore: America must judge for herself, how much the original injustice of France towards her has been aggravated, by the fraudulent professions of relinquishing her Decrees by the steps adopted to mislead America, in

order to embark her in measures which we trust she never would have taken, if she could have foreseen what has now happened; and, ultimately, by threatening America with her vengeance, as a denationalised state, if she does not submit to be the instrument of her designs against Great-Britain.

These are considerations for America to weigh; but what we are entitled to claim at her hands, as an act not less of policy than justice, is, that she should cease to treat Great-Britain as an enemy.—The Prince Regent does not desire retrospect, when the interests of countries so naturally connected by innumerable ties are concerned. It is more consonant to his royal highness's sentiments to contribute to the restoration of harmony and friendly intercourse, than to enquire why it has been interrupted. Feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to relieve America from the inconveniences to which a novel system of warfare on the part of France unfortunately continues to expose her; and that the present unfriendly relations, which to their mutual prejudice subsist between the two countries, have grown out of a misconception on the part of America both of the conduct and purpose of France: his royal highness considers himself entitled to call upon America to resume her relations of amity with Great-Britain.—In doing so she will best provide for the interest of her own people; and I am authorised to assure the American government, that although his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, can never suffer the fundamental maxims of the British monarchy in matters of maritime right, as consonant to the recognised law of nations, to be prejudiced in his hands, his royal highness will be ready at all times to concert with America, as to their exercise; and so to regulate their application as to combine, as far as may be, the interests of America with the object of effectually retaliating upon France the measure of her own injustice.

I will now terminate this letter by assuring you, Sir, as I can with perfect truth, that the most cordial and sincere desire animates the councils of Great-Britain to conciliate America, so far as may be consistent with the principles upon which the preservation of the power and independence of the British monarchy is held essentially to depend, and which cannot be abandoned without throwing her helpless and disarmed into the presence of her adversary.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, &c.
(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.
James Monroe, Esq. Sec'y of State.
[Here follows a translation of the Duke of Bassano's note, in which the existence of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, are unequivocally declared. This note dated March 10, was given in our paper some weeks past.]

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.
Department of State, June 3d, 1812.

SIR—In the letter of May 30th, which I had the honor to receive from you on the 1st inst. I perceive a difference in a particular passage of it from a passage on the same subject, in the despatch from Lord Castlereagh to you, which you were so good as to communicate to me entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter to have been intended by your government. The passage in your letter to which I allude is as follows: "America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from Great-Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British government never, for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as to neutral nations in general, much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British empire."

According to the tenor of the despatch of Lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is, that in stating the condition which the orders in council were to be repealed in relation to the United States, it was specified that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially in relation to the United States, but be repealed also as to all other neutral nations, and that in no less extent of a repeal of the decrees had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the orders in council.

However susceptible the passage in your letter may be of a construction reconcilable with the import of the despatch from Lord Castlereagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your government on other occasions has had a construction less extensive; and as it is important, in every respect, that there should be no misunderstanding, or possibility of error, you will excuse me for requesting that you will have the goodness to inform me whether, in any circumstance, my recollection of the im-

port of this passage in Lord Castlereagh's despatch is inaccurate.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
Aug. J. Foster, &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington, June 3, 1812.

SIR—I have received your letter of to-day, requesting an explanation relative to the supposed meaning of a passage in a despatch from Lord Castlereagh to me, that I had the honor to communicate to you confidentially, and I beg leave to state to you that while I conceive it to be very difficult to give an explanation upon a single point in a note of considerable length without referring to the whole context, and also believe it to be altogether irregular to enter into a discussion respecting a communication so entirely informal, yet I have no hesitation in assuring you that my note of May 30, contains the whole substance of the despatch alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take place between us in consequence of the new ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.
AUG. J. FOSTER.
To the hon. J. Monroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.
Department of State, June 4, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date.

As the despatch of Lord Castlereagh was communicated by you to me, in my official character to be shown to the President, and was shown to him accordingly, and as the despatch itself expressly authorised such a communication to this government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to different or doubtful construction. I cannot but persuade myself, sir, that on a re-consideration of the subject you will perceive that there can be no impropriety in a compliance with the request contained in my letter of yesterday. Should I be mistaken in this expectation, I flatter myself that you will see the propriety of freeing your own communication from ambiguity and liability to misconception.

With a view to this, permit me to inquire, whether the passage in your letter, stating the condition on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, namely, as soon as France rescinded, absolutely and unconditionally, her decrees, includes in its meaning, that the decrees must be rescinded in relation to other neutral nations, as well as to the United States, previous to a repeal of the orders in council in relation to the United States? I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

L A T E Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at Boston.—London dates to May 13th.

RUSSIA.
PETERSBURGH, MARCH 24, O. S. 1812.
IMPERIAL UKASE.

"BY the Grace of GOD, We, ALEXANDER the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c.

"The present situation of Europe, requires the adoption of firm and strong measures, as well as indefatigable vigilance and energetic exertions, so as to fortify our extensive Empire, in the most formidable way possible, against all hostile enterprises.—Our brave courageous Russian Nation has been accustomed to live in harmony with all the surrounding nations, and when storms have threatened our Empire, patriots of all ranks and stations were ready to draw the sword, for the defence of its religion and laws.—Now there appears to be the most urgent necessity to increase the number of our troops by a new levy. Our strong forces are already at their post, for the defence of the Empire, their bravery and courage is known to all the world. The confidence of their Emperor and Government is with them.—The faith and love to their country, will make them irresistible, to oppose far superior forces.

"And though it is combined with patriotic regard, and further national burdens, with the same parental care have we adopted all the preservative measures to secure the safety and welfare of all and every one, and therefore ordered, that there—

"Be raised, in the whole Empire, from each 500 men, two recruits.
"II. To commence, in all Govern-

ments, two weeks after the receipt of the Ukase, and to be finished in the course of a month."

"St. Petersburg, March 24, 1812.
"The original is signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand,
(L. S.) ALEXANDER"
"Printed at St. Petersburg, at the Senate, March 24, 1812."

SWEDEN.
GOTTENBURG, MAY 2, 1812.

The French armies are in motion, and Russia has nearly 400,000 men in readiness to defend the Empire. The Emperor Alexander commands in person his armies, and has assured the Senate, he will have no interview with Bonaparte, but in the field of battle.

In the late conspiracy, for the murder of the Emperor of Russia, and Prince Constantine, no less than 200 of the Russian Nobility are implicated—most of them have, of late years, resided in Paris; and, among whom, the French Legation has distributed the enormous sum of 18 millions of livres.

ENGLAND.
LONDON, MAY 12, 1812.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. PERCEVAL.

Under feelings of grief, horror, and dismay, we record an event unparalleled in our history—the Assassination of the Right Hon. Mr. PERCEVAL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he was entering the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday, about 5 o'clock.—The assassin was one John Bellingham, formerly a ship-broker in Liverpool, who had placed himself at the side of the door, and shot the Minister through the heart;—who had only time to say, "I am murdered," and fell lifeless on the floor.—The members and spectators immediately assembled at the spot, and inquiry being made for the murderer, BELLINGHAM coolly stepped up, and said, "I am the unfortunate man,—my motive is private injury—I know what I have done—it was a refusal of justice, on the part of Government."—He was then arrested.

A coroner's inquest was immediately assembled; whose verdict was *voluntarius murder* against Bellingham; who on being asked what he had to say against the fact charged against him answered:—

"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact; but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification [have been denied the redress of my grievances by Government—I have been ill treated.—They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State, and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street.—I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress in vain.—I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

And on the Coroner's suggestion that he had better reserve anything he had to say in extenuation of his crime until his trial, he added, "since it seems best to you that I should not explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will judge whether I am right or wrong."

General Gascoyne, Messrs. Hume, Burgess and Lynn, were examined before the inquest.

The assassin, Bellingham, had no ground of complaint against Mr. Perceval. He said he had been in Russia, and had some dispute with the Consul at Archangel; and he alleged he was employed many years since, on some mission by Lord Leveson Gower, then Ambassador in Russia; and being a Liverpool man he had presented a memorial to General Gascoyne, the member, on the subject; who informed him he ought to obtain the sanction of Lord Gower before he addressed the government.—But of any memorial, or claims, or even name of the assassin, Mr. Perceval was as completely ignorant, as he is now ignorant of all worldly things.—If Bellingham had had any claim as he pretends it ought to have been presented at the foreign office, and not to Mr. Perceval's. Bellingham is stated to have been subject to fits of insanity.

Mr. Perceval was a member from Northampton, and has left a wife and 12 children; not in affluent circumstances.—Mrs. Perceval, (who was daughter of General Sir T. S. Wilson) on learning the overwhelming event, remained totally senseless many hours.

The trial of Bellingham will take place at the Old Bailey.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

MAY 12. For several days previous to the most melancholy event of yesterday, the Lords and Commons had devoted a few hours in each day, to hearing evidence on the subject of the reported effects of the Orders in Council, in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Staffordshire, &c.—But all proceedings are suspended, and the whole attention of Parliament will be occupied with the solemn event of the death of the Premier, until his successor is appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.—Lord Castlereagh brought down a Message from

the Prince Regent, to the following effect:—

"G. P. R.
"THE Prince Regent, deeply impressed with the severe loss, which His Royal Highness and the country have sustained, in the Murder of the Right Hon. S. Perceval, and being anxious to express his sense of Mr Perceval's public and private virtues, by affording relief and assistance to his afflicted family, recommends to the House of Commons, to enable His Royal Highness, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, to make such provision for his widow and family, as the justice and liberality of Parliament may deem fit."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.—The House unanimously voted £. 50,000 as a provision for the family of Mr. Perceval, and an annuity of £. 2000 to his afflicted wife. Several members thought the provision inadequate for so numerous a family, and none expressed an opinion that it was too much.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

In a conversation which took place between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham, the former, on account of the present state of government, thought it necessary to suspend for a few days, all business of importance; but it was agreed that the Committee on the Orders in Council should sit from day to day, proceeding with an inquiry which would not be likely to lead to discussion.

LONDON, MAY 13.—On the 5th inst. Bonaparte left Paris for Dresden. It will not therefore be long, till all suspense concerning the intentions of Russia is dissipated.

Bellingham has not manifested the slightest symptom of insanity since his arrival in Newgate, but speaks freely and without emotion of the act he has committed. He continues to evince the same composure, which marked his conduct on the night of the unhappy event—and it is said he is arranging his own defence, with that coolness and serenity of mind which would better become a martyr to virtuous principles.—He told one of the sheriffs, that he had been ill-treated by the whole Government; and that it was not Mr. Perceval alone he wished to injure, but would have shot any other member of the Administration, had such come in his way.—His trial will take place on Friday, 22d May, at the Old Bailey.—He is apparently perfectly reconciled to his fate.

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 13.

THE Senate of the United States have for the last two days, at near the whole time of their session, with closed doors. It is said that much difference of opinion exists in that body, on the great subject supposed to be before them. The public mind is yet in painful suspense, as to the result of their deliberations.

We cannot, at this moment, avoid cautioning our friends, in the States, eastward of this city particularly, against giving too ready credit to the thousand rumors which find their way from this neighborhood, or are the offspring of conjecture abroad. It cannot be denied, and we now only repeat what we have said almost an hundred times before, that decisive measures are in the contemplation of Congress, and that they will remain in session until some measure shall have been adopted, having the effect and character of war, against one of the aggressors on our rights. In the discussion of so serious a matter, it cannot excite surprise that there should exist a difference of opinion, even among those who think alike, as to the proper course of procedure. We believe, however, that this difference is more as to the mode than the substance.—*Intelligence.*

Mr. Lloyd yesterday presented to the Senate, and Mr. Quincy to the House of Representatives, of the United States, a resolution of the House of Representatives, of Massachusetts, passed June 2d inst. expressing their opinion "That an offensive war against Great-Britain under the present circumstances of this country would be in the highest degree impolitic, unnecessary and ruinous."—Also a memorial of the said House of Representatives, passed by a majority of one hundred and sixty six, and addressed to the Congress of the United States, on the same subject.

In both houses the memorial was read and in the Senate ordered to be printed. The Senate have postponed the bill for appointing two Assistant Secretaries of War to the first day of October—another name for rejecting it.

They have passed the bill for the more perfect organization of the Army of the United States.

A bill is before the House of Representatives authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes to the amount of Five Millions of dollars.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

The communication by the President to Congress, on the 8th, consisted of two letters from Mr. Foster to the Secretary of State, in which he called the attention of this government to the declaration of the Prince Regent on the

subject of the Orders in Council, and expresses the sincere desire of the British government to maintain a good understanding with America. Mr. Monroe, in his reply, states, that so far from the declaration being satisfactory, it proves the unjust pretensions of the British Government in demanding that which this government has no right to ask of the French Government, and assigns that the Berlin and Milan Decrees are revoked as relates to America.

A letter from Mr. Foster on the subject of impressment was also contained in the communication, in which certain documents are referred to, giving an account of British subjects forcibly detained on board our ships of war, and declaring his readiness to co-operate in obtaining the release of all native American seamen, and stating that positive orders have been given to abstain from taking such. Mr. Monroe in reply, states that no distinction can be made between native and naturalized citizens, and points out the propriety of restraining the practice of impressment altogether.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 17.
Paper Money.—Our readers will see with astonishment, by referring to the last days proceedings in Congress, that a bill has been reported to the House of Representatives, for issuing paper money, to the amount of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!! We should like to know what act of the Constitution authorizes the issuing of Continental paper money?

Good News!—It appears from the groanings of the Democratic papers, and from private letters, that the Senate of the United States, pausing on the verge of their country's ruin, are about to entitle themselves to the gratitude of the people, by averting from them the horrors of War.

Cumberland Meeting.—The people of the large democratic county of Cumberland, (Penn) have had a numerous meeting at Carlisle, and published spirited resolutions expressive of their abhorrence both of War and of the restrictive system.

Saturday last arrived at New Castle, from a cruise, the United States brig Argus, the officers said that they are to sail immediately for New-York, and from thence they were under orders for Europe.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 19.
The Grace-Ann-Green, Tantiwy, Lucy and Fairy, from France for the United States, have been sent into England. We sincerely regret the capture of those vessels, but it furnishes no new evidence of British hostility. For it is a fact which has never been contested, that the English take every vessel they can, bound to or from France. But if we recent this—how can we, consistently with a character for spirit SUBMIT to the capture by the French of our vessels bound to England, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Spain and Portugal and their colonies, and their adjudication at sea.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1812.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE

The General Assembly of this State closed their June session on Saturday last. Among the public business transacted, is

An Act authorising the several Banks, in the event of war, to remove their business to some secure part of the State, and there continue to transact the same, during the danger that may arise from hostilities.

An Act for the purpose of raising ten thousand dollars by a tax.

An Act to vacate the charters of Independent companies, whenever their number shall not amount to forty men.

An Act regulating the manner of preferring petitions for the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

Many private petitions were disposed of. The committee appointed upon the petition of the inhabitants of Providence, to prohibit Theatrical Exhibitions in that town, reported the facts in the case, without giving an opinion.

JAMES HAZARD, Esq. was re-elected 2d Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

BETHIA WAITE, Esq. was elected Sheriff for the county of Washington.

Major ISAAC STALL, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 1st regiment of militia, and Capt. NATHANIEL NASON, 2d Major.

More French Burnings and Sinking of American Vessels.

The following account of the destruction of American property by a French squadron, we copy from the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday last.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 16.

More tokens of love from the Emperor.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Active, Mather from Lisbon. Capt. M. furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following melancholy account of the destruction of the following American vessels and

cargoes by a French squadron of two frigates and a brig of war:—

On the 5th of May, off the Western Islands, captain Mather was brought too and boarded by a French squadron, consisting of two frigates of 44 guns each, and a brig of war, under command of Commodore Ferriter. He was detained 18 hours and suffered to proceed, he being in ballast—they put 17 seamen on board of him, (mostly the crews of American vessels which they had destroyed) amongst whom are part of the crew of the ship Mercury Kelly, from New-York, for Lisbon, laden with flour and corn, captured on the 16th of April, near Lisbon, and burnt.—Also, Peter Trainer, who was a seaman on board the brig Pizarro, Capt. Gray, out 16 days from Madeira, for New-York, laden with 300 pipes of wine, which vessel they sunk. Capt. Gray, and several other seamen were put on board of a ship for Providence, R. I. about the 22d April, which this squadron boarded, and finding her in ballast suffered her to proceed.

The brig Happy-Couple, from Baltimore, for Gibraltar, was also captured and sunk, and her crew, and the mate of the Pizarro, were put on board the ship Woodrop-Sims, from Lisbon for Philadelphia, which vessel being in ballast, was also suffered to proceed.

During the time Capt. Mather was in co. with the French squadron, they boarded and sunk a British brig 4 days from Lisbon for Tortola.

On the 6th of May, in lat. 36, 30. lon. 14, 30, Capt. Mather saw the wreck of the schooner Sally from Majorca for Beverly laden with wine, which the frigates scuttled on the 3d of May.—On the 7th of May Capt. M. saw several barrels of flour, supposed to be part of the cargo of the ship Isis, from Rhode-Island for Lisbon, which this squadron destroyed on the 2d of May, and then put the crew with others, (in all fifty) on board the Woodrop-Sims, for Philadelphia.

[This French squadron has been cruising for American vessels between 4 and 5 months, and destroyed vast numbers, and an immense amount of property.]

Capt. Mather says, the French officers told him it was their orders to burn and destroy all American vessels going to or coming from an enemy's port;—his vessel was released, he being in ballast, to carry home the prisoners.

[* This ship belonged to Messrs. Brown and Ives, of Providence—her cargo is said to have been worth more than 70,000 dollars. One of the seamen of the Isis arrived here yesterday from New-York, and confirms the fact of the destruction of the Isis as above stated.]

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Wednesday last.

We learn from Capt. Mather, of the ship Active, who arrived here on Monday from Lisbon, that part of the men put on board his ship by the French Commodore had been on board the French squadron twelve weeks, and that during their cruise they had taken, burnt, or sunk, twenty-seven sail of American and nine sail of English vessels.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

By the arrival here yesterday of the Packet Express, Justin, from New-York, we received papers of that city of Wednesday last, from which the following interesting articles are copied:—

NEW-YORK, JUNE 17.

From Washington.—Letters from Washington state, that the Senate adjourned at an early hour on Saturday, not having taken the final question on the war bill. The House of Representatives did no business, there not being members enough in their seats to form a quorum.

General Bradley, Senator in Congress for the state of Vermont, passed through this city, this morning, on his way to the seat of government;—he was heard to declare in the presence of several gentlemen, that he was decidedly against war with England at this time. He said he had been travelling for several weeks past, in the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and he was satisfied that the people in those states were opposed to war.

The following was received last evening by the editor of the Evening Post, from Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Monday afternoon says, "an express from the Governor of New-York for the Governor of this State, passed through this city yesterday."

The Philadelphia United States Gazette, of Monday afternoon, says, "there are several letters in town, conveying the information, which we believe may be relied upon, that in the Senate there is a majority of 4 against the proposition which went up from the House of Representatives, to declare war against England.—By the latest accounts there was a difference of opinion, as to the best substitute. Some are in favor of letters of marque and reprisal against both nations, and others of a continuance and more rigid enforcement of the restrictive system."

The Baltimore (democratic) American, says "letters from Washington,

received by yesterday's mail, the contents of which we believe may be certainly relied upon, induce a painful apprehension that the Senate of the United States, that body from whose wisdom and vigor so much was expected, have reformed the energetic measure of the house of representatives to a select committee, with such instructions as will produce a proposition in the senate of the more feeble measure of authorising letters of marque and reprisal.

The following article is copied from the Alexandria Gazette of Saturday last:

The senate were occupied the greater part of yesterday with doors closed. The subject before them appears to drag heavily, and various are the conjectures of the probable issue. We believe, however, we may safely assert, that the senate are not likely to come fully up to the expressed views of the House of Representatives, and that therefore there is still some small hope of at least a mitigation of those evils with which the people of this country have been threatened.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. A. Gregg, a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, (and a democrat,) to a gentleman in Carlisle, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4th, 1812.

DEAR SIR,

I ought to make some apology for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of your favors. The fact is, I would have done so, had I not from day to day been expecting to have it in my power to tell you what course our government would ultimately adopt in its foreign relations. It is impossible even now to speak with absolute certainty on that subject, but I think it more than probable that letters of marque and reprisal will be issued against the British, and perhaps against France also, as she will give no written assurance of the repeal of her decrees; and in fact is practising on them, as though she had never promised to repeal them. At this moment the House of Representatives is engaged in discussing the question for an open declaration of war, and the question will probably be carried there, but I think it will fall in the Senate; and, as I mentioned before, letters of marque and reprisal be substituted.—The urgency of a certain description of men to declare war now, cannot be matter of surprise, when it is known that they have been pressing for it, since the very commencement of the session, and their succeeding in their object in the beginning of April was only prevented by the embargo. That measure would not have been adopted at the time, had it not been to prevent war until the state of preparations would render us more competent to meet it. My opinion perfectly accords with yours, that it is high time Congress should adjourn.—Indeed, I think they had better have adjourned long since. I thought when the acts were passed for raising the army, for fitting the navy for service, for borrowing the necessary money, and for the procurement of all the requisite munitions of war, that Congress should have adjourned, and allowed the President time to have carried these acts into effect. In the fall we would then have had our army raised, disciplined and equipped, ready to take the field, so that if the causes of war were continued, the word and the blow might come together. To declare War, now is, as you remark, tantamount to a paper blockade, for we are TOTALLY UNPREPARED as yet to carry such declaration into effect.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that both Mr. Barlow and Mr. J. Q. Adams, have written against war, in the present condition of the world.

Boston Palladium.

Married,

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Towle, Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND to Miss SARAH C. DAVENPORT, daughter of Mr. Charles Davenport of this town.

Died,

In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARIA SOUTHWICK, consort of Mr. Francis Southwick, in the 25th year of her age.

At North-Kingstown on the 16th inst. Capt. CHRISTOPHER GARDNER, aged 85 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, June 20, 1812.

ENTERED.

Brig Pegasus, Southworth, Lisbon; sch'r Eliza, Lawton, Havana; do. Portsmouth, Carter, Wilmington; do. Harriet, Brightman, Charleston; sloop Pythagoras Bacon, Boston.

CLEARED.

Sloop Thetis, Child, New York. Arrived at Providence on Thursday last, ship George & Mary, Kelley, 124 days from Canton.—June 14, spoke brig Manchester, Wood, from Africa for Boston.

The ship Fisher Ames, Winslow, of

this port, has arrived at Liverpool from Charleston.

The ship Robinson Potter, Potter, of this port, 3 days from Gottenburg for Archangel, was spoken May 16th, off the Nafo of Norway.

The ship Franklin, Cozzens, of this port, was at Cadiz May 6, to sail in 3 days for Gottenburg.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, to such persons as may appear by the books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein, on Thursday, the 25th day of June inst. and according to the stock standing in their names on the said books on said day.

By order of the President & Directors, WM. MARCHANT, Cashier. Newport, June 20.

RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared and paid on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1812, and on every succeeding day, during Bank hours, until completed, to the Stockholders whose names stand on the books of this institution on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares cease, until the aforesaid 1st July.

And on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M. a Stockholders meeting will be held at their Banking-house for the election of Nine Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to charter, and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

By order of the President & Directors, JOHN L. BOSS, Cashier. Newport, June 19.

NEWPORT BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the half yearly dividend will be declared and paid on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, to those who appear, by the books of this Bank, to be Stockholders on the 24th inst.

By order of the President & Directors, JOHN R. SHEARMAN, Cashier. Newport, June 20.

Decree Repealed!!

MUCH dispute having, for a long time existed between the belligerent Powers, in the contest for Fortune, whether it were consistent with the General Good that the former Decree, not to license Free Trade in the State of Rhode-Island, be repealed or not.—Now therefore, Know Ye, That by the special Order of her Majesty—my Mistress—the Goddess of Fortune, I do proclaim the former prohibitory Decree repealed, and that in pursuance of power, for this purpose, in me vested, I have thought fit to distribute, and have distributed in the last Fourteen Days,

One Prize of	\$ 500
Five do.	100
Two do.	50
Three do.	20

Besides a large number of small Prizes as I thought proper.—It is now my intention—if nothing happens—to distribute a few Thousands in a few Days.—The High Prize of \$ 10,000 in the Dixville Road Lottery, will come out of the Wheel on MONDAY after next.—Tickets warranted undrawn, at \$ 6 50—may be had if applied for immediately, by Orders as usual.—Done at my Temple of Fortune, this nineteenth day of June A. D. 1812

By Order, J. C. SHAW.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant Country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by Samuel Cooke, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW MCCORRIE, in Portsmouth, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport. Newport, June 19.

Notice.

THE President of the United States has issued his Exequerator to ROBERT ROGERS, jun. of this town, as Vice-Consul of his Swedish Majesty, for the states of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

Newport, June 20.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1812, at XI o'clock A. M. will be sold on Stevens's Wharf, for the benefit of all concerned.

THE Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchors and Bouts, saved from brig Aid, part almost new.

S. DEAN, Aug'r.

Newport, June 17.

Important Sale of Real Estate at Public Auction.

To be sold without reserve, at Public Auction, upon the premises, on MONDAY, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock at Noon.

THAT Valuable Tract of Land, with the buildings thereon, known by the name of the Rome Farm, situated in Middletown, upon the Island of Rhode-Island, about 4 miles from Newport, now and for some years past the property of Col. John Cooke, of Tiverton.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and for any previous information, reference may be had to GOLD S. BILLMAN, Esq. at Newport.

JOHN COOK, by his Attorney, JAMES GORHAM & Wm. LAWRENCE, thro' Amos GREEN, their Attorney by substitution. Newport, June 1

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the Public, THAT he has opened in Newport, (R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

Henry Moore,

Offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit, at his Brick store, No. 5 Market-square, at retail, viz:—

MADEIRA Wine, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, gin, molasses, porter, vinegar, loaf, white and brown Sugars; hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Teas; coffee, chocolate, pepper, pimento, mace, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, cassia, basket salt, sweet oil by the flask, salt fish, starch, raisins, tobacco, snuff, lamp oil, spermacein and tallow candles, soap, indigo, writing and wrapping paper, crockery and glass ware, pewter, tin, stone and iron ware, of all kinds; nails assorted; cotton and wool cards, bed cords, cod lines, &c.—And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, by Wholesale,

10 pipes Gin, best kind; 6 hhd. 3d proof sweet flavoured Rum; New-England do. by the hhd. or bbl.; 2 cases best London Porter; 12 or 12 kegs James River Tobacco; 10 do Ginger, best kind; 20 chests souchong, 6 do hyson-skin, 6 do bohea Teas; 10 boxes Havana and 26 bbls. Muscovado Sugar; 22 boxes chocolate, No. 1 & 2; 1000 wt. coffee; 10 boxes raisins; 100 bbls. best Alexandria Flour; beef and pork by the bbl. and half do.; 20 boxes New-York soap; 10 do spermacein candles; 10 bales New-Orleans cotton; 1000 wt. cordage, different sizes; 12,000 gross corks; 1 ton bar iron; 10 casks Nails, of different sizes.

Also, Seven shares in the Rhode-Island Union Bank, if applied for soon.

N. B.—He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Newport, June 20

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, &c.

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARRETT, Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that information hath been filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs for the District of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, against a certain schooner called the Farmers' Delight, of Providence, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and her cargo, consisting of 93 Hogheads Rum, 9 Hhds. 1 tierce and 23 bbls. of Brown Sugar, 2 kegs Coffee and 1 box of Preserves.—All of the before mentioned articles are alleged to have been forfeited for violation of the laws of the United States, and that Trial will be had on the said information, at the District Court to be holden at Providence in said District, on the first Tuesday of August next.

EBENEZER K. DEXTER, Marshal. Newport, June 20

Fresh Goods

P. O. RICHMOND,

Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive Assortment of rare and fashionable articles, consisting of Silks, Canton crapes, ribbons, long shawls, 6-8 and 8-4 damask sating, elegant lace veils, cambric prints, black English Sattins, of a superior quality; fine cotton laces, India and Scotch book muslins, figured leno do. India cottons, real superfine mix'd, blue and black roadcloths.

Also, A general assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Teas, of the first quality. Cheap as usual, for Cash. Newport, May 30.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.

71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

AND

90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes. Newport, March 31.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory, with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slippers or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webbs, cord and tassels. All orders from town and country will be attended to. Newport, May 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, Executrix. Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

TO LET.

THE House, No. 161, Thames-street, (with a large Garden adjoining,) nearly opposite the Post-Office.—Said Estate is pleasantly situated, and has every accommodation for a family.—For terms, apply to GEORGE WANTON. May 2, 1812.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately. ONE-HALF of a convenient Dwelling-House, and part of the Garden, in Thames-street.—Apply to EDWARD EASTON. Newport, May 27.

DRIFTED UP,

ON Block-Island, on the 25d of May last, a very large BUOY, painted black, with iron chains and rings: supposed to have drove from some Reef at the Vineyard.—The owner proving property, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying charges, may have it again.

EDWARD H. GORTON. New-Shorcham, June 5, 1812.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately. A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House, situated near the Post-Office.—For Sale, A good second hand Chaise with a Harness.—Apply to JOHN MARSH. Newport, May 22.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale, at their store on Fowler's Wharf.

- 14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
- 9 do. 2d do. Do.
- 8 Pipes Brandy.
- 11 do. Gin.
- 5 do. old Madeira Wine.
- 3 do. Teneriffe Do.
- 10 Hhds. Molasses.
- 5 Chests Congo TEA.
- 25 do. Hyson Do.
- 56 do. Hyson-skin Do.
- 18 do. ouchong Do.
- 37 qr-chests Do. Do.
- 43 do. Bohea Do.
- 40 boxes No. 3 Chocolate.
- 20 do. Soap.
- 100 bags Coffee.
- 370 bales Cassia.
- 14 do. Cotton.

Liberal advances of cash made as usual on Goods deposited for public or private sale.

Newport, Feb. 22.

HENRY J. HUDSON,

Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheetings, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt. Newport, Nov. 22.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS. Land Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Mattresses of every description, some suitable for under beds; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by ABRAHAM BARKER. Newport, Sept. 27.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT. Newport, August 24.

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c.

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS Painters and Glaziers—No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices.

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice. Newport, March 21.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Jason Sprague.—Apply to B. W. CASE. Newport, April 17.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

MRS. AMELIA BROWNELL. BEGS leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a BOARDING-HOUSE in Division-street, (in the new House lately built by Mr. E. Hammett) where she will be happy to accommodate 4 or 6 Gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms. Newport, May 22.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL, but good FARM on Conanicut, late the property of Daniel Holloway, deceased, containing about Thirty Acres. Possession will be given the next spring.—Five Hundred Dollars must be paid down, and for the remainder, collateral security may be given.—Apply to MARY BABCOCK. Newport, April 24.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

- 200 bushels Corn.
- 500 do. coarse American Salt.
- 500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
- 30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
- 300 quintals Codfish.
- 4 Hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
- 4 do. New-England Do.
- 4 boxes brown Sugar.
- 10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
- 200 bushels Barley.
- 20 bbls. superfine Flour.
- 200 wt. Hogs Lard.
- 2000 wt. Cheese of the first quality.
- 4 pipes Gin.
- 10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthen ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit. Newport, Jan. 8.

Valuable Real Estate.

FOR Sale, or to Let, THE STORE and Lot, No. 175, Thames-street, at present occupied by Mr. John Baker, being the best stand in Newport for the Grocery business.—For terms, apply to G. W. MARTIN & Co. Newport, March 7.

Grand Lodge of Rhode-Island.

Sylvester Child, jun. M. W. GRAND MASTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Festival of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated on the 24th instant, in Providence.—THE GRAND LODGE will assemble in St. John's Hall, No. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, and Members, Masters and Wardens of Lodges, under their jurisdiction; Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take due notice, and give their punctual attendance.

By Order, JOHN HOLROYD, Grand Sec'y. June 5, 1812.

Abraham Sherman,

OFFERS for sale at his store, No. 155, Thames-street, the following Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or approved credit, viz:—

- 20 bags Upland Cotton.
- 20 boxes Chocolate.
- 5 chests Hyson
- 5 do. hyson-skin } TEAS.
- 17 do. ouchong
- 2000 wt. excellent Coffee.
- 200 do. Loaf Sugar.
- 10 bales Cassia.
- 6 Hogsheads Molasses.

The above articles will be sold at wholesale and retail.

Likewise, A handsome assortment of European, India and American Goods, as usual. Newport, April 30.

G. W. Martin & Co.

Offer at Private Sale,

- 15 Puncheons RUM.
- 40 Chests Hyson-skin } TEAS.
- 10 do. young Hyson
- 10 do. Gunpowder
- 15 do. Souchong
- 20 do. Campoy
- 150 Bags green Coffee.
- 50 Tons Iron.
- 20 Bolts Duck.
- 18 bbls. Ginger.

Newport, April 23.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store in the Wharf, the following Goods:—

- 20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
- 10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
- 7,000 wt. white Do.
- 40 boxes white and brown Sugars.
- 10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
- 2 Pipes Brandy.
- 4 Hogsheads Rum.
- 10 barrels Gin.
- 1 Pipe Wine.
- 3 sercens Spanish Indigo.
- 20 Logs Mahogany.
- 20,000 Havana Segars.
- 20 boxes sperm Candles.
- 6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
- 2 cases Canton Crapes.
- Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
- 2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
- 2 cables, partly worn.
- Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
- 25 M. Pine Boards.
- And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

Newport, May 29.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock, fashionable Imperial stuffs, for gentlemen's summer coats and pantaloons; fancy Vestings; silk flourentines; mandarin crape; white jean; cotton cassimere; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths; best super-black, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings; all of which he will sell as low for cash as can be purchased in Town. Newport, May 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of making new arrangements in his business, earnestly solicits all persons having unsettled accounts with him to close the same forthwith. Non-compliance with this reasonable request, will compel him to resort to the assistance of a THIRD PERSON, presuming that after this timely notice, he shall not be censured for adopting a measure which necessity urges.

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, June 4.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Has for sale,

3 Pipes of old Madeira WINE. Newport, Nov. 22.

TO LET,

A SMALL Dwelling-House, with a very convenient shop belonging thereto, pleasantly situated at the north end of Thames-street, and nearly facing the street leading to the Point bridge—a good stand for business.—The terms may be known by applying to J. BOURS. May 23, 1812.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE recently received a large quantity of NAILS, of almost every description, and of the very best quality, which together with the usual assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. are for sale on reasonable terms.—Also, Russia and Swedes Iron assorted, steel, sheet Lead, &c. &c. Newport, May 1.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for sale at their Store on Stevens's Wharf.

TEN Hhds. West-India Rum; 4 do. Molasses; 19 casks Rice; 20 bbls. superfine Flour; 8 do. mess Pork; 10 kegs Virginia Tobacco; 100 quintals codfish; Bar Iron of different sizes; hoop iron, spike and deck nail rods, cordage, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, staves, cherry-tree boards.—Nails of various sizes.—Hyson and ouchong Tea, coffee, white and brown sugar. A general assortment of Ship-Chandlery, as usual. Newport May 1.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS, A handsome and cheap, among which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Sattin, tealock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by Solomon Townsend & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co. Newport, Feb. 14.

Removal.

Harvey Sessions, Acquaints his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has removed to No. 162, Thames-street, two doors south of the Post-Office, where, in addition to his former stock, he has just received a supply of English, French and India GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices.

He has also just received a great variety of American GINGHAMS, STRIPES, CHECKS, &c. very fine and common, and all kinds which he will sell as low as can be purchased at the Manufactory. He respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours. Newport, April 24.

HATS,

OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

No. 91, THAMES-STREET.

HAVE just received Fifteen Boxes of HATS, from New-York and Boston, selected by one of the Firm.—Their Assortment now consists of a greater variety than they ever before offered to the public; viz. Men's Beaver, elastic satin Beaver, Castor, plated and felt Hats.—Youth's and children's beaver, castor, plated and felt Hats.

The above HATS are of the newest fashion, made of the very best materials and by the best workmen, and which will be sold as low, if not lower, than at any time within the State. Newport, April 17.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

BATHING-HOUSE,

Pelham-street.

THE Proprietor in announcing to the public in general, and to the patrons of this institution in particular, that it is now opened for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to partake of the "luxury of the Bath," is happy in being able to state, that it is in every respect as complete as at any period since its establishment. To those acquainted it is unnecessary to say, that as to elegance of accommodation, quality of water, situation, cleanliness and attention, the Bathing-House is not inferior to any in the United States.

It is open every day, from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, when it is closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Holders of shares will be furnished with tickets on account (not less than six at a time) by applying at the Bathing-House.

Tickets sold at the Bathing-House, and at the store of Mr. William Love, No. 109, Thames-street.—Price 50 cents.

Newport, June 12.

FOR SALE.—Cheap.

A Good OX CART.—Also, A good Horse Cart.—Inquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury. Newport, May 9.

Last Chance!

10,000 dills.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

ORDERS for Tickets, warranted undrawn, in the DIXVILLE ROAD LOTTERY, now drawing in Boston, will be received during the whole time of drawing, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery & Exchange Office of J. C. SHAW. Prize Tickets taken in payment. Newport, June 5.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscribers have for the purpose of transacting Commission Business, entered into Partnership under the Firm of

Richmond & Rogers

And have taken the Store No. 93, Thames-street, corner of Market-square. Any business in the above branch, entrusted to them, will be strictly attended to.

PADDOCK RICHMOND, ROBERT ROGERS, jun.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on Goods deposited for sale, if required. Newport, April 18, 1812.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

- 20 bbls and 2 pipes India Point Gin.
- 9 hhds. & 18 bbls. Philadelphia Do.
- 10 Hogsheads Molasses.
- 10 do. West-India Rum.
- 6 Pipes Brandy.
- 20 chests Hyson Tea.

May 23, 1812.

MOLASSES, RUM, BRANDY SUGAR, &c.

- 50 Hhds. Molasses.
- 7 Hhds. West-India Rum.
- 7 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
- 5 Hhds. Loaf Sugar.
- 60 bbls. Richmond superfine Flour.
- 15 kegs do. sweet scented Tobacco.
- 15 chests Hyson Tea, imported in 1812
- 28 boxes Soap.
- 20 do. Havana Segars.

Just received, and for sale by RICHMOND & ROGERS.

Newport, April 18.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK, &c.

RUSSIA, Ravens and half Duck; bleech'd Sheetings; and Sheetings 9-4 wide.—Also, a few barrels superfine Flour.—For sale by C. COOK

Newport, Dec. 6.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11, Long-Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Albany Beans, Peas, &c.—Also, 50 bushels Herds Grass seed, of the first quality, for sale on the most reasonable terms. Newport, April 17.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality: Molasses by the gallon: coarse and blown Salt by the bushel: Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mylic Tile by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt &c. the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. Also, A quantity of Bricks and Tiles, made of Pipe Clay: suitable for Ovens.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JOHN DEBLOIS &

SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of DEBLOIS & BREESE.

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Church-street, next north of Gov. Martin's. Where they offer for sale, (at as low a rate as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will also transact business on Commission. Newport, April 3, 1812.

Paper-Hangings & Borders.

George Wanton,

HAS just received many elegant and fashionable patterns of PAPER-HANGINGS, with wide and narrow Borders.—Also, a great variety of low priced Papers, suitable for Rooms, or window curtains.

Also received, An assortment of Men's, Youth's and Children's HATS of every description and price. Two cases children's best black and fancy coloured Beavers.

Books and STATIONARY as usual.

Newport, May 30.